

of those salient points, which, in more or less spiral lines, beset the lassos of the majority of Discophoræ.

In order to form a correct idea of the ever-changing state of the tentacular apparatus, it is necessary to keep in mind, not only the form and structure of all its parts, but also their relative position in different points of view, as represented in my paper in the Memoirs of the American Academy, Pls. III. and IV. The base of this apparatus being attached by its flat side to the inner wall of the cavity, appears in profile, in a front view of the animal, so that the flat disk is represented by a narrow margin, and its whole height is apparent. Seen from the sides of the animal its width becomes distinct, and the edges, encircling its margin and rising from the abactinal summit of the disk along its middle line to form the projecting base of the tentacle, are seen in front. Seen in half profile or in a three-quarter view, both margins and the tentacular base become distinct, and the tentacle which arises from the disk can be traced from its origin along the basal part of its course. In such views the whole height of the apparatus is equally apparent; but when seen from above or from below, the cavity of the tentacles and the tentacular apparatus itself are shortened, and the two chymiferous tubes along the inner wall of the disk appear like two holes. Correctly to appreciate the relations of the tentacle proper with the flat disk from which it arises, it is necessary further to keep distinctly in view the arrangement of the margin encircling the disk. Along the vertical chymiferous tubes which extend to near the actinal end of the tentacular cavity, there are, on each side, linear edges slightly swollen in their middle, and curved over the middle of the disk from the actinal side, where they unite (Pl. II<sup>a</sup>. Fig. 15); then extending again toward the abactinal side, they are detached from the outer surface of the disk, to meet on their abactinal margin a similar fold rising from that side, and then hang downward into the bottle-shaped cavity free, as an independent thread, surrounded as soon as it is free from the disk by numerous small elastic and contractile tentacles. The main thread, however, forms the stem of the tentacle, which is capable of extraordinary development, and can also be contracted into a coiled bundle; so that, in the state of utmost contraction, it forms a sort of irregular ball of tuberculated appearance hanging from the hook, the tubercles of the surface being the lateral fringes: but when elongated it is changed into a fine thread, and the fringes appear at intervals either in a contracted or elongated form, assuming in the former state the appearance of little tubercles, which in their elongated condition are themselves like so many little threads. Their arrangement near the base of the tentacle is not easily ascertained; but when expanded, or regularly contracted within moderate limits, it is evident that they all arise from one side of the main thread, and are throughout unilateral; and where one is occasionally seen in a different position,